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González-Rodríguez, S., [et al.] (2012). Potentiation of acute morphine-induced analgesia measured by a thermal test in bone cancer-bearing mice. *Fundamental & clinical pharmacology*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 363-372. Available in <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1472-8206.2010.00921.x>

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Potentialiation of acute morphine-induced analgesia measured by a thermal test in bone cancer-bearing mice

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Abstract

Agonists of μ -opioid receptors are currently used in the management of cancer pain. However, several data suggest that the analgesic effect of morphine can diminish during the development of experimental tumors. By using a thermal test, we have studied whether the analgesic effect evoked by morphine is altered in mice bearing two painful bone tumors. The analgesic effect evoked by systemic morphine remained unaltered after the intratibial inoculation of B16-F10 melanoma cells and was potentiated after the inoculation of NCTC 2472 osteosarcoma cells. Although the number of spinal μ -opioid receptors measured by western blot studies was not augmented in osteosarcoma-bearing mice, the analgesia evoked by intrathecal (i.t.) morphine was also enhanced. The analgesic response produced by the spinal administration of the Gi/o protein activator mastoparan was amplified, whereas the analgesic response evoked by the i.t. administration of the N-type calcium channel blocker ω -conotoxin remained unaltered. The efficacy of the GIRK channel blocker tertiapin-Q to antagonize the analgesic effect produced by a maximal dose of morphine was also increased in osteosarcoma-bearing mice. Our results seem to indicate that the analgesic effect of morphine on thermal nociception can be enhanced in response to the development of particular bone tumors in mice, being this potentiation probably related to a greater efficacy of the transduction system driven by Gi/o proteins and GIRK channels.

Keywords

B16-F10, bone cancer, hot plate, mice, morphine, NCTC 2472

INTRODUCTION

The wide use of opiate drugs as analgesics is based on their good efficacy in different clinical settings. In particular, μ -opioid receptor agonists are included in two of the three steps of the ladder for the control of chronic pain proposed by the WHO and are widely prescribed for the treatment of pain associated with cancer processes. It is well established that the analgesic effect induced by opioids can vary depending on the type of injury, as demonstrated both in humans and in laboratory animals. Thus, the analgesic effects induced

by systemic morphine have been shown to be decreased in neuropathic states [1], while in animals bearing inflammatory processes they are generally enhanced [2–4]. Several mechanisms seem to be involved in the amplification of opiate analgesia during inflammation [3,5–7]. Among them, we have recently described that the increased analgesic effect of morphine measured by a thermal test in carrageenan-inflamed mice can be related to the amplification of the spinal effects triggered by Gi/o proteins and GIRK channels [8].

The inhibition of different behavioral nociceptive symptoms evoked by systemic morphine has been also

studied in several bone cancer models. Thus, by using some variants of the painful tumor based on the intraosteal inoculation of NCTC 2472 fibrosarcoma cells, it was reported that systemic morphine reduces spontaneous flinches and guarding behavior [9,10], thermal and mechanical hyperalgesia [10,11], or mechanical allodynia [9,12,13] as well as normalizes the decreased grip force of the affected limbs [14], and similar data have been obtained in other models further developed by administering different tumoral cell types in mice and rats. The majority of the referred data indicate that the doses of morphine necessary to evoke acute analgesic effects in tumor-bearing rodents are rather high (10–50 mg/kg) when compared to those active in other painful experimental situations or in healthy animals. However, some few reports describe the inhibition of particular neoplastic nociceptive symptoms by doses of morphine comparable to those useful to counteract pain symptoms linked to inflammatory processes. Thus, doses below 10 mg/kg reduce the spontaneous paw lifting and restore the use of the affected limb in mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells into the femur [10] and inhibit mechanical allodynia in tumor-bearing rats [15]. Finally, doses of morphine as low as 1–3 mg/kg are effective to counteract mechanical hyperalgesia in rats intratibially inoculated with different tumoral cells [16,17].

During the past years, we have performed behavioral studies with two different models of murine bone cancer-induced pain, based on the intratibial inoculation of either fibrosarcoma NCTC 2472 cells, which evokes the growth of an osteoclastic tumor [11], or melanoma B16-F10 cells, which leads to the development of a mixed osteoclastic/osteoblastic bone tumor accompanied by an earlier instauration of hyperalgesia and allodynia [18]. In the present study, we explore whether changes in the analgesic effect evoked by systemic morphine occur in these two different murine neoplastic settings. We had previously described that the systemic administration of a high dose of morphine (15 mg/kg) completely prevented osteosarcoma-induced thermal hyperalgesia, increasing thermal withdrawal latencies of both hind paws up to cutoff values [11]. However, the range of active doses of morphine had not been described in this former paper and, related to mice inoculated with B16-F10 cells, the efficacy of systemic morphine has not been still explored. In this context, we study here whether differences in the analgesic potency of systemic morphine, assessed by measuring thermal latencies, appear in mice bearing each of the above-mentioned bone tumors. Furthermore, as we detected

that the analgesic effect of morphine is dramatically enhanced in one of these models, we have tried to elucidate whether some functional alterations in spinal Gi/o proteins and GIRK channels participate in the amplification morphine analgesia measured in these tumor-bearing mice, as previously described in carrageenan-inflamed mice [8].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

The experiments were performed in 5- to 6-week-old male C3H/He and C57BL/6 mice bred in the Animalario de la Universidad de Oviedo (Reg. 33044 13A), maintained on a 12-h dark–light cycle with free access to food and water. Experimental procedures were approved by the Comité Ético de Experimentación Animal de la Universidad de Oviedo (Asturias, Spain). Each animal was used only once.

Drugs and drug administration

Morphine hydrochloride (Ministerio de Sanidad, Madrid, Spain), the $G_{i/o}$ protein activator mastoparan (Tocris), the N-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker ω -conotoxin GVIA (Tocris), and the GIRK channel blocker tertiapin-Q (Tocris) were used. Drugs were dissolved in saline.

For intrathecal (i.t.) injections, a slight modification of the original method [19] was used. Briefly, a lumbar cut was made, and the tip of a 30-gauge needle inserted in a Hamilton microsyringe was introduced at the level of L₅–L₆ to inject a volume of 5 μ L [8].

Cell inoculation

NCTC 2472 osteosarcoma cells and B16-F10 melanoma cells (ATCC) were cultured and passaged weekly as previously described [11,18]. Cells were detached by scraping and centrifuged, and the remaining pellet suspended in PBS. For surgical procedures, anesthesia was induced by spontaneous inhalation of 3% isoflurane (Isoflo[®]; Esteve, Barcelona, Spain) and maintained by administering 1.5% isoflurane in oxygen through a breathing mask. A suspension of 10^5 cells in 5 μ L of PBS was injected into the right tibial medullar cavity and, after applying acrylic glue (Hystoacril[®]; Braun, Barcelona, Spain) on the tibial plateau incised area, surgery was finished with a stitch of the skin. Control mice were inoculated with 10^5 cells killed by quickly freezing them three times without cryoprotection. Thermal hyperalgesia was studied 4 weeks after the inoculation of NCTC 2472 cells [11] and 1 week after B16-F10 cell inoculation [18].

Unilateral hot plate

Mice were gently restrained, and the plantar side of the tested paw was placed on the hot plate surface ($52.5 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) [20]. Measurements of withdrawal latencies from the heated surface of each hind paw were made separately at 2-min intervals, and the mean of two measures was considered. A cutoff of 30 s was established. Experiments were performed between 15:00 and 20:00 in a thermostated (21°C) and noise-isolated room.

Western blot assays

Four weeks after NCTC 2472 cell inoculation, mice were exposed to CO_2 and decapitated. Lumbar spinal cord was extracted by flushing 1–2 mL of ice-cold saline through the spinal cavity with a syringe, and L2–L6 lumbar spinal segments were conserved at -80°C . Each sample came from a unique animal.

As previously described [8], spinal cords were homogenized and the supernatant obtained after centrifugation (26 000 g, 20 min, 4°C) was collected. Protein concentrations were determined by a BCA protein assay (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA). Samples (100 μg of protein in 30 μL of buffer) were run on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel at 90 V and then transferred onto nitrocellulose (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) at 4°C during 90 min at 100 V. The nitrocellulose membrane was blocked in Tris-buffered saline–Tween with 5% non-fat milk for 90 min at RT, washed, and incubated overnight at 4°C with rabbit polyclonal anti- μ -opioid receptor (1 : 2000; Chemicon, Billerica, MA, USA). After incubation, the membrane was washed and incubated with the secondary antibody (anti-rabbit Ig G, 1 : 14000; Sigma) in the presence of 0.1% non-fat milk for 90 min. Labeled μ -opioid receptor protein was detected by enhanced chemiluminescence detection autoradiography using Supersignal West Pico Chemiluminiscent Substrate kit (Pierce). Immune reaction intensity was determined by computer-assisted densitometry (ImageJ, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA).

Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), a constitutively expressed protein of 35 kDa, was also measured using a polyclonal rabbit anti-mouse GAPDH antibody (1 : 30000; Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA). Results are reported as the ratio of optical densities of μ -opioid receptor and GAPDH by normalizing the amount of μ -opioid receptor to the immunoreactivity of GAPDH.

Statistical analysis

Mean values and their corresponding standard errors were calculated. Intergroup comparisons in the dose–effect curves were made by an initial one-way analysis

of variance followed by the Dunnett's t test. Comparisons of western blot data were made by the Student's t -test.

ED_{50} values were calculated by constructing quantal dose–effect curves with the computer program Pharm Tools Pro (version 1.27; The McCary Group Inc., Schnecksville, PA, USA). This parameter represents the dose that yields analgesia in 50% of mice. A latency value was considered to be analgesic when it surpassed the 50% of the maximal analgesic effect. The 50% of the maximal analgesic effect was calculated considering the latency value obtained in the left paw of each group of mice in basal conditions and the cutoff established in 30 s. Thus, in a prototypical case in which basal latencies in non-inflamed paws is 14 s, the latency corresponding to the 50% of maximal analgesic effect should be 22 s. Comparisons between ED_{50} values were made by an ANOVA. In all cases, statistical significance was considered at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Increase in thermal withdrawal latencies evoked by systemic morphine in mice intratibially inoculated with NCTC 2472 or B16-F10 cells

In mice inoculated with killed cells, withdrawal latencies of both hind paws were measured. However, as values obtained in both paws were almost identical, only those corresponding to their right paws were analyzed in all experiments.

The s.c. administration of morphine to C3H/He mice inoculated with killed NCTC 2472 cells produced dose-dependent analgesia, being 1.7 mg/kg the lowest dose assayed able to significantly increase withdrawal latencies and 5 mg/kg the one producing the maximal analgesic response (*Figure 1a*). The calculated ED_{50} in the right paw was 2.75 ± 0.17 mg/kg.

Thermal hyperalgesia detected in the affected (right) hind paw of mice inoculated with live NCTC 2472 cells was inhibited by the s.c. injection of doses of morphine as low as 0.1 mg/kg. Remarkably, doses higher than 0.1 mg/kg produced an enhanced analgesic effect compared with that obtained in mice inoculated with killed cells not only in the injured one but in both hind paws. Maximal analgesia was observed after the administration of 1 mg/kg of morphine (*Figure 1b*). The calculated ED_{50} was 0.492 ± 0.11 mg/kg in the left paw and 0.495 ± 0.124 mg/kg in the right one.

The potency of morphine in C57BL/6 mice inoculated with killed B16-F10 cells (*Figure 1c*) was similar to

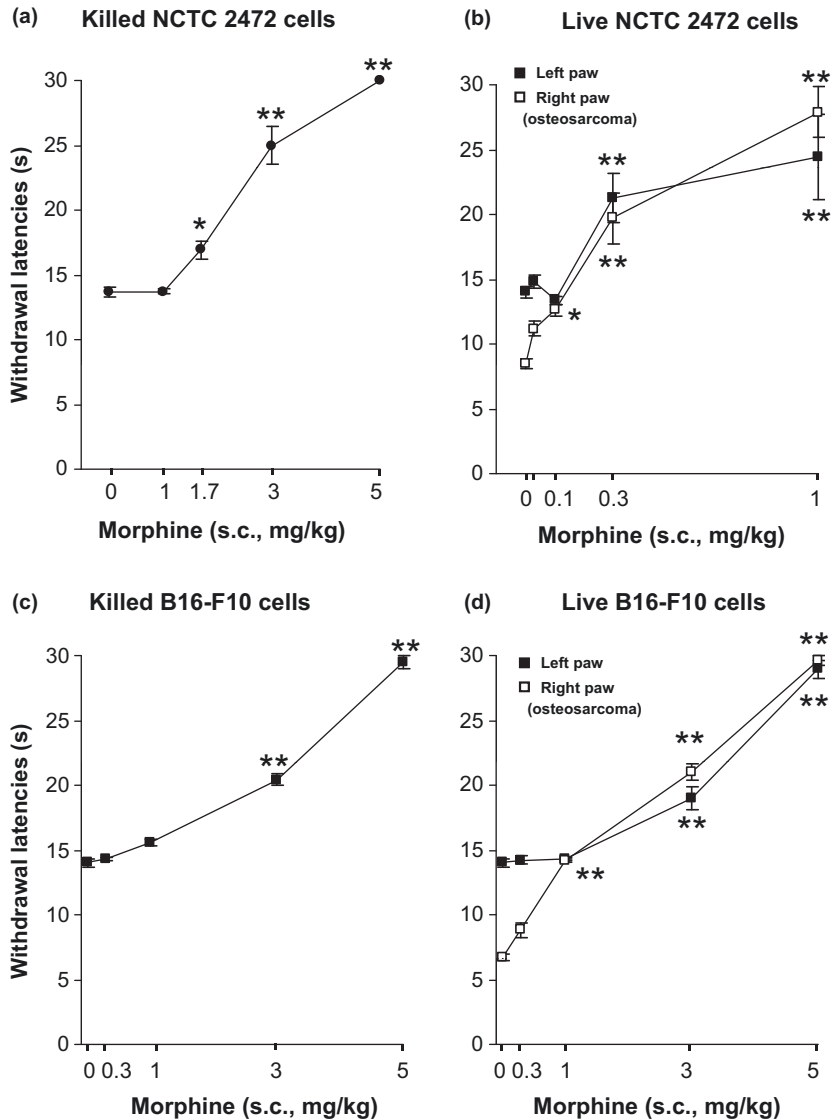


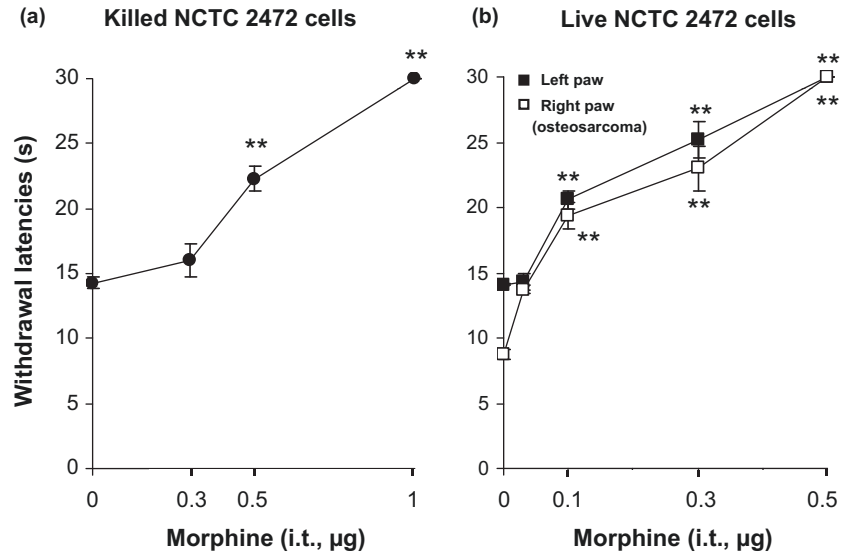
Figure 1 Analgesic effect induced by systemic morphine in mice inoculated in their right tibiae with killed (a) or live (b) NCTC 2472 cells or killed (c) or live (d) B16-F10 cells. Each point represents the mean withdrawal latency value with its corresponding standard error ($n = 5-7$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with saline-treated mice of each group, Dunnett's t test.

that observed in C3H/He mice. Thus, analgesic responses appeared at doses higher than 1 mg/kg, being the maximal effect attained after the administration of 5 mg/kg of morphine and leading to an ED_{50} value of 2.44 ± 0.72 mg/kg. As represented in Figure 1d, when morphine was administered to C57BL/6 mice inoculated with live B16-F10 cells, no modification of the potency of morphine to evoke analgesic effects was observed although an antihyperalgesic effect after the administration of 1 mg/kg of morphine was detected. The calculated ED_{50} values were 3.7 ± 1.96 and 2.4 ± 0.98 mg/kg for the left and right paws, respectively.

Increase in thermal withdrawal latencies evoked by intrathecal morphine in mice intratibially inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells

To elucidate whether osteosarcoma development enhances the analgesic effects produced by morphine at the spinal cord, dose-response curves were constructed after the i.t. administration of morphine to C3H/He mice inoculated with either killed or live NCTC 2472 cells. The i.t. administration of 0.5 μ g of morphine produced a significant increase in thermal withdrawal latencies of mice inoculated with killed cells, being the maximal analgesia reached after administering 1 μ g of morphine (Figure 2a). The ED_{50} was 0.529 ± 0.036 μ g. In con-

Figure 2 Analgesic effect induced by i.t. morphine in C3H/He mice inoculated in their right tibiae with killed (a) or live (b) NCTC 2472 cells. Each point represents the mean withdrawal latency value with its corresponding standard error ($n = 6$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with saline-treated mice of each group, Dunnett's t test.



trast, in osteosarcoma-bearing mice, a dose of morphine as low as 0.1 µg evoked a consistent effect and 0.5 µg provoked maximal analgesia, leading to ED₅₀ values of 0.16 ± 0.036 µg in the left paw and 0.19 ± 0.099 µg in the right one (Figure 2b).

Measurement by western blot of spinal µ-opioid receptors expressed in mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells

Western blot experiments were performed in lumbar spinal cord tissue from mice intratibially inoculated with either killed or live NCTC 2472 cells. A band of 45 kDa, compatible with the µ-opioid receptors, was detected in both cases (Figure 3a), although no difference in the ratios of the µ-opioid receptor and GAPDH expression was found between mice inoculated with killed or live NCTC 2472 cells (Figure 3b).

Effects of the i.t. administration of the Gi/o protein activator mastoparan on thermal withdrawal latencies of mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells

The i.t. administration of 3 µg of mastoparan to mice inoculated with killed NCTC 2472 cells produced a significant analgesic effect that was maximal when 5 µg was administered (Figure 4a). The calculated ED₅₀ was 2.56 ± 0.75 µg.

An antihyperalgesic effect at low doses of mastoparan and a potentiation of the analgesic effect of higher ones were detected in osteosarcoma-bearing mice. Thus, significant analgesia was induced in both paws after the administration of 1 µg, and maximal analgesia was

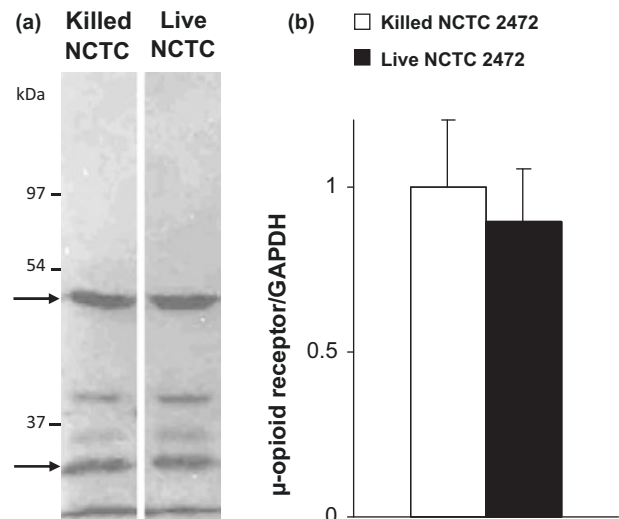


Figure 3 Expression of µ-opioid receptors measured by western blot in lumbar spinal cord segments of C3H/He mice intratibially inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells. (a) Representative lanes of western blot experiments performed in mice inoculated with killed (left panel) or live (right panel) NCTC 2472 cells. Molecular weight markers are indicated at the left side, and bands corresponding to µ-opioid receptor protein (at 45 kDa approximately) and GAPDH (at 35 kDa approximately) are signaled with an arrow. (b) Fold change in µ-opioid receptors protein estimated by using its corresponding GAPDH as endogenous control in lumbar spinal cords of mice inoculated with either killed or live cells. Data are the mean \pm SEM ($n = 5$).

attained after the administration of 3 µg (Figure 4b). The calculated ED₅₀ were 0.783 ± 0.277 and 0.98 ± 0.116 µg in the left and right paws.

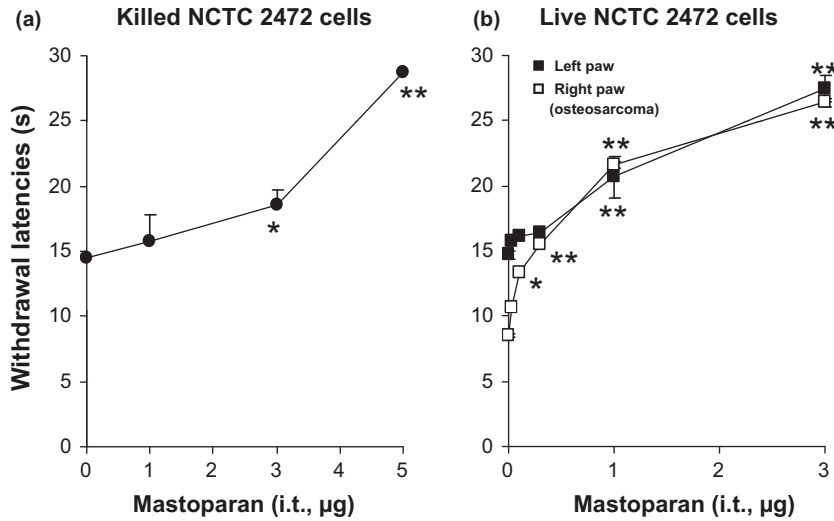


Figure 4 Analgesic effect induced by i.t. administration of mastoparan in C3H/He mice inoculated in their right tibiae with killed (a) or live (b) NCTC 2472 cells. Each point represents the mean withdrawal latency value with its corresponding standard error ($n = 6$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with saline-treated mice of each group, Dunnett's t test.

Effects of the i.t. administration of ω -conotoxin GVIA on thermal withdrawal latencies of mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells

The spinal administration of ω -conotoxin GVIA produced dose-dependent analgesia in mice inoculated with killed cells, leading to an ED_{50} of 1.84 ± 0.165 ng (Figure 5a).

In osteosarcoma-bearing mice, lower doses of this drug produced an antihyperalgesic effect in the injured paw (Figure 5b). However, the ability of this drug to increase withdrawal latencies above basal latency values was not enhanced. ED_{50} values obtained in both paws of mice inoculated with live NCTC 2472 cells were 2.225 ± 0.98 ng in the left paw and 3.23 ± 0.43 ng in the right one.

Effects of the i.t. coadministration of the GIRK inhibitor tertiapin-Q on the enhanced analgesia evoked by i.t. morphine in mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells

In mice inoculated with killed NCTC 2472 cells, the i.t. coadministration of tertiapin-Q (75–250 ng) evoked a dose-dependent inhibition of the maximal analgesia evoked after the administration of 1 µg of i.t. morphine (Figure 6a). The calculated ED_{50} value was 108 ± 13.3 ng.

The coadministration of tertiapin also reduced the maximal analgesia evoked by the administration of 0.5 µg of morphine in mice inoculated with live NCTC 2472 cells (Figure 6b). A complete reversion occurred

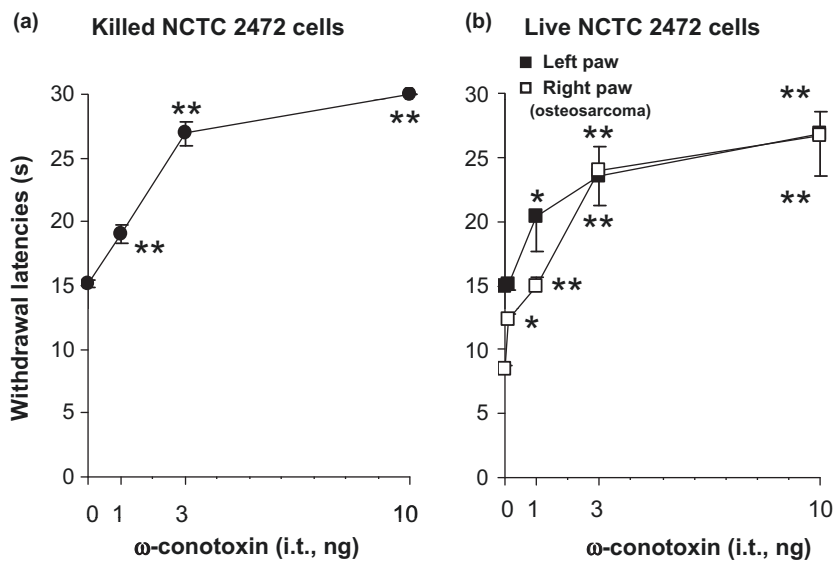


Figure 5 Analgesic effect induced by i.t. administration of ω -conotoxin in C3H/He mice inoculated in their right tibiae with killed (a) or live (b) NCTC 2472 cells. Each point represents the mean withdrawal latency value with its corresponding standard error ($n = 6$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with saline-treated mice of each group, Dunnett's t test.

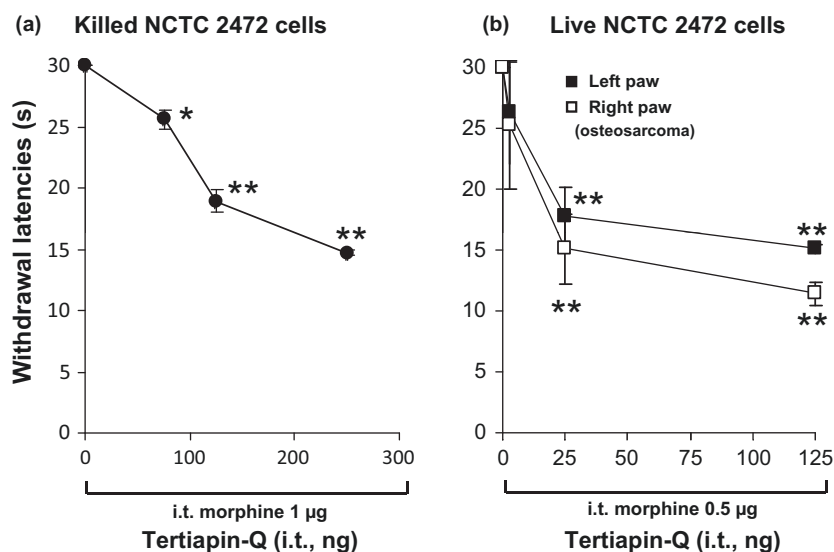


Figure 6 Effects of i.t. coadministration of tertiapin-Q on the analgesic effect produced by morphine in C3H/He mice inoculated in their right tibiae with NCTC 2472 cells. (a) Inhibitory effect of tertiapin-Q on the analgesic effect induced by 1 µg of morphine in the right hind paws of mice inoculated with killed NCTC 2472 cells. (b) Inhibitory effect of tertiapin-Q on the analgesic effect induced by 0.5 µg of morphine measured in the left and the right paws of mice inoculated with live NCTC 2472 cells. Each point represents the mean withdrawal latency value with its corresponding standard error ($n = 6$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with morphine-treated mice of each group, Dunnett's t test.

after the administration of 125 ng of tertiapin and ED_{50} values of 8.2 ± 3.5 and 6.1 ± 3.77 ng were obtained in the left and the right paw, respectively.

DISCUSSION

We show here, using a thermal test, that the effect of systemic morphine in mice inoculated with B16-F10 cells is similar to that measured in mice without tumor and that, strikingly, the effect of morphine is strongly potentiated in mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 osteosarcoma cells.

The inhibitory effect of systemic morphine on thermal nociceptive reactions has been previously studied in tumor-bearing mice after its acute administration [11] or continuous perfusion [21]. Here, we have tested its effects either 1 week after the inoculation of B16-F10 cells or 4 weeks after intratibial administration of NCTC 2472 cells, the corresponding times at which thermal hyperalgesia can be detected in each case, as previously described [11,18]. Our results show that morphine induces analgesic responses in C57BL/6 mice receiving the intratibial inoculation of B16-F10 melanoma cells at doses similar to those effective in mice inoculated with killed cells, being the potency of morphine indistinguishable in both cases. The result obtained in osteosarcoma-

bearing mice was surprising, because the doses of morphine necessary to increase thermal withdrawal latencies in both paws were significantly lower than those effective in mice inoculated with killed cells. As commented in the introduction, the information available indicated that the analgesic efficacy of morphine is usually reduced in mice bearing neoplastic processes. An obvious consideration to explain this discrepancy is the influence of the method used to measure nociception. Thus, whereas thermal or mechanical withdrawal latencies can be augmented by the activation of peripheral opioid receptors in tumor-bearing mice, the response to the stimulation with von Frey filaments remains unaltered [18]. It seems then necessary to assume that the present result cannot be generalized to other nociceptive parameters. As we have previously described the involvement of spinal mechanisms in the potentiation of the analgesic effects induced by morphine in the same thermal test in carrageenan-inflamed mice [8], we tried to elucidate whether these mechanisms are also implicated in the potentiation of morphine measured in osteosarcoma-bearing mice.

In particular, the amplification of morphine-induced analgesia observed in carrageenan-inflamed mice was related to the stimulation of spinal opioid receptors, independent on their upregulation, and mediated by the

amplification of Gi/o-GIRK transductional mechanisms in the spinal cord [8]. The present experiments indicate that these mechanisms also participate in the enhanced effect of morphine measured in osteosarcoma-bearing mice. Thus, the analgesic effect induced by morphine at spinal level is also enhanced in mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells, as demonstrated after its intrathecal administration and, although a slight reduction in this population of receptors has been previously found in mice receiving the intrafemoral inoculation of NCTC 2472 cells [22], no change was found in the expression of μ -opioid receptors at the spinal level in our western blot experiments.

The analgesia evoked by the spinal administration of the Gi/o protein activator mastoparan [23] was also potentiated in osteosarcoma-bearing mice although less markedly than in inflamed mice [8]. Because analgesia is attained after the administration of lower doses of mastoparan in osteosarcoma-bearing mice than in control ones, it may be conceived that the activation of less Gi/o proteins is necessary to evoke analgesia in osteosarcoma-bearing mice, as previously proposed in inflamed mice [8]. In addition, the description that mastoparan induces analgesic responses in cancer-bearing mice suggests that the activation of Gi/o proteins could perhaps represent a theoretical strategy to counteract some painful symptoms related to these settings.

Considering that the analgesic effects of morphine at the spinal cord can be mediated by opioid receptors located at presynaptic or postsynaptic level, we have tested whether the functionality of some of the main targets modulated by morphine at presynaptic level, such as N-type calcium channels [24], or postsynaptically, such as G-coupled inwardly rectifying potassium channels (GIRK) [25,26], would be altered in mice bearing the osteosarcoma. The analgesic effect produced after the spinal administration of the N-type calcium channels blocker ω -conotoxin GVIA was not potentiated in mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 cells, thus suggesting that an enhanced efficacy of these channels does not participate in this potentiation. Related to spinal postsynaptic mechanisms, it has been shown that the analgesic effects induced by intrathecally administered morphine is importantly linked to the activation of GIRK channels [25] which are almost exclusively expressed at postsynaptic level in the spinal cord [26]. The spinal administration of morphine together with tertiapin-Q, a GIRK channel blocker, dose-dependently inhibited the analgesic effect induced by the opioid receptor agonist, being necessary smaller doses of tertiapin-Q to avoid the

effect of morphine in osteosarcoma-bearing mice. Thus, it could be thought that the activation of a lower number of GIRK channels is enough to evoke analgesia in osteosarcoma-bearing mice, suggesting an increased efficacy of these channels. Because a relationship has been established between the activation of NMDA receptors and an increased presence of GIRK2 channels in the cell surface of cultured hippocampal neurons [27], it could be speculated that a change in GIRK efficacy could follow the activation of spinal NMDA receptors, which has been previously demonstrated in osteosarcoma-bearing mice [28]. However, it does not seem easy to explain why this mechanism does not participate in the bone cancer model owing to the inoculation of melanoma cells in which NMDA receptors probably play a role. The scarce information related to the spinal alterations owing to the intraosteal inoculation of B16-F10 cells makes difficult to speculate about the reasons underlying the different results produced by morphine in both tumoral models. It has been previously described that the expression of some spinal markers of pain such as c-Fos or dynorphin is similar after intrafemoral NCTC 2472 or B16-F10 cell inoculation in immunodeficient mice, whereas a marked difference appears in the intensity of spinal astrogliosis, significantly greater in the osteosarcoma model [29]. In any case, a hypothetical link between increased astrogliosis and the enhancement of morphine effects seems unlikely because, indeed, glial activity is related to the diminution of opioid analgesia [30]. Thus, additional data seem necessary to offer a more comprehensive explanation for the different potency of morphine in mice inoculated with NCTC 2472 or B16-F10 cells.

In conclusion, our data indicate that the analgesic effect evoked by morphine on thermal nociception can be enhanced in particular types of experimental bone tumors, such as that produced by the intraosteal inoculation of NCTC 2472 cells, remaining unmodified after the inoculation of B16-F10 cells. Because these data related to thermal analgesia suggest that some transductional mechanisms can be altered in the sense of potentiation, the idea that morphine is less efficacious in experimental bone cancer models does not seem a general rule. The spinal mechanisms involved in the potentiation of morphine in the osteosarcoma are rather similar to those previously described after acute inflammation. Thus, although a lesser potentiation of the Gi/o-protein-mediated analgesic effect triggered by mastoparan appeared in NCTC 2472 inoculated mice, the increased efficacy of spinal postsynaptic GIRK channels

and not presynaptic calcium channels seems implicated in the potentiation of morphine-induced analgesia in both experimental situations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grants were provided by MEC-FEDER (SAF2009-10567). SL received a grant from CIBER of Enfermedades Raras of the Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII). The Instituto Universitario de Oncología is supported by Obra Social Cajastur-Asturias, Spain.

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